

# (Book 3) Lesson 1.

## Notes on the "D" (4th) String

D E<sup>1/2</sup> F G A B<sup>1/2</sup> C D

D E F G A B C D D C B A G F E D

0 2 -2 1 -1 1 -1 -2 4 1 2 -1 -1 1 -1 2 -2 0

Learn to identify the notes by their names and fret locations.

If this material looks familiar to you, it should be no surprise. If it seems to be totally unfamiliar, perhaps you may want to retreat to Book 2 and start the study of the fingerboard once more.

## Full Hand Shifting Study

Apply the plectrum study of stationary time subdivisions to this study. (In eighths, triplet eighths and sixteenths)

## Charting the unison notes: (Within the first 16 frets)

First String:

Frets: 0 1 3 5 7 8 10 12 13 15

The black note heads represent the notes that are found on the fourth strings within the first sixteen frets. Many guitars have a longer scale length but let's consider the first sixteen frets as being accessible on most instruments.

(Broken slurs mark the semi-tones)

Second String:

Frets: 0 1 3 5 6 8 10 12 13 15

Study this chart carefully. Talk your way through the unison note fret locations until perfectly learned.

Don't allow the similarity of the material lull you into a dream world.

Third String:

Frets: 0 2 4 5 7 9 10 12 14 16

My experience in teaching has shown that most students will learn the first and second string rather thoroughly. The fifth and sixth strings are usually learned reasonably well, mostly due to learning standard bar chord fingerings.

Fourth String:

Frets: 0 2 3 5 7 9 10 12 14 15

However, many students tend to leave the third and fourth strings somewhat vague. Don't create a "Bermuda Triangle" for yourself by lowering your attention level. Mastery of your instrument is the goal.